sm. 13.00 20.50 28.56 35.50 43.50 50.00 57.50 65.00 70.00 12m 15.00 25 00 35.00 45.00 55.00 65.00 75.00 45 00 95.00 Business Notices published in the local columns, of ten ines or under, will be charged for each insertion \$1; if ever ten lines, ten cents per line.

Announcing deaths with funeral notice attached, \$1; Marriage Notices 50 cents.

1.87 2.50 3.12 3.75 4.37 5.00 5.62 6.20

3 00 4.00 5.00 6.00 7.00 8.00 9.00 10.00

6.00 8.00 10,00 12,00 14.00 15.00 18.00 20.00

5.00 7.50 10.00 12.50 15.00 17.50 20.00 22.50 25.00

7 00 10.25 13.50 16.75 20.00 23.25 26.50 29.75 33 00

9.25 15.00 21.25 27.00 33.00 40.00 45.00 50.00 55.00

sa. 11.00 18.00 25.00 30.50 37.50 45.50 52.50 57.50 62.50

Notices of Festivals, Picnics and Excursions, gotten up by adividuals or associations, or by churches, at the regular Advertisements leaded and placed under the head of Special Notices, if ten lines or over, will be charged double

Yearly advertisers to pay quarterly.

Announcing candidates for offices of every description to be charged at the rate of \$1 50 for each name in the Daily, and \$2 in the Daily and Weekly, the same to be, in

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL. PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT Two Dollars and Fifty Cts. a Year. To Clubs of ten and over at \$2 00 a year. PATABLE INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

ADVERTISING IN THE WEEKLY. For each subsequent insertion, and for each inser-Legal advertisements inserted at the expense of the atorneys ordering, and not delayable for the legal proceed-ings, but collectable at our usual time. Publishers not accountable for the accuracy of logal advertisements be- DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL TICKET

youd the amount charged for their publication.
ELDER, HARKNESS & BINGHAM, Proprietors Indiana State Sentine! J. M. TILFORD, President Indianapolis Journal Company.

INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD TIME TABLE. JEFFERSONVILLE RATIRGAD.

Irains Leave.

Trains Arrive.

FEBRUAR LANGUAGE	***************************************
8-20 A. M	[atl 3 35 A. M.
2:00 P. M	8:15 P. M.
INDIANAPOLIS, PERU A	ND CHICAGO RAILBOAD.
frains Leave.	Trams Arrive
11-35 M Chicago Ex	press, No. 26 42 A M.
4-15 P. M Ma	R 10:42 A. M.
this D. W. Chinage Pr	press, No. 1 4:00 P. M.
Min C. M Chicago ha	bress, 10. 1 and 1. M.
LAPAYETTE	RAILROAD.
Trains Leave.	Trains Arrive
10:00 A. M	4:10 A. M.
	10:26 A. M.
	5:40 P. M.
THE RESERVE OF THE PROPERTY OF	
TERRE HAUT	E BAILROAD.
Trains Leave	Trains Arrive.
940 A W	3:40 A. M.
2-20 P. M	10-22 A M
ALE D. M	7-00 P. M.
9:15 P. M	*****
INDIANAPOLISAND C	INCINNATIRALIMOAD.
Trains Leave.	Trains Arrive.
505 A M Morning	Express 9:30 A. M.
10.50 A W	ail 5:00 P. M.
10.30 A. M	xpress 9:12 P. M.
ÍNDIANA CENT	RAL BAILWAY.
Praine Leave	Trains Arrive.
5-00 A. M.	9:20 A. M.
19.55 P W	fail 1:50 P M.
7:10 P. M	9-25 P M
RELLEFONTAL	HE BAILBOAD.
Trains Leave.	Trains Arrive.
400 A W	7:4/ A. M.
1-90 P W	12:00 Noon.
ean n w	11 7:04 P. M.
ATTACAMENT AND	
INDIANAPOLIS AND	MADISON SAILBOAD
Trains Leave.	Trains Arrive.
Marning Express 8 90 A. M.	Morning Express 11:00 A. M
Promine Papers 1000 D M	Evening Express 8.15 A. M
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND	CRICAGO BAILBOAD—CHANGE

Fapress Greene stle Junction going north..... 5.30 P RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Atlantic & Great Western Railway.

CUMMER ARRANGEMENT-TWO THROUGH EXpress Trains between Cleveland and New York .- Takes effect July 11, 1864.

New York Through Line. freedom of sceech and of the press, the denial of the Leavittsburg. 11.30 a w and 10.54 r w rights, the employment of unus a test caths, and the Mead-ille at 1.45 r w and 12.50 a w interference with and denial of the right of the people to Corry at 3.30 F M and 228 A H bear arms in their detense; is calcul ted to prevent a that locality. Salamanca at 5 30 P m and 4.50 A m restorat on of the Union and the perpetuation of the By good fortune, they fell into the hands of New York at .. .7.00 a meand 6 00 p mt Leave New York at .. Arrive Cleveland at4 50 A M and 6.20 P M

Sundays excepted †Saturdays excepted. Main Line. Eastward-Leave Akron (Mail) at Arrive Meadville (Mail) at 7.30 p a army and sa lors of our navy who are and bave been in Arr ve Salamanca (Mail) at. Westward-Leave Salmanca (Mail) at Arrive Mendville (Mail) at-3.5 P w | sli the care, protec ion and regard that the brave sol-Arrive Akron (Mail) at Eastward-Leave Gallon (Accom.) at Arrive Mansfield (Accom.) at 10.05 A M Arrive Akron (Accom.) at...... Westward-Leave Akron Accom.) at 10.35 A # Arrive Mansfi id (Accous.) at 4.50 P M 6 05 P M Arrive Gallon (Accom.) at Franklin Branch.

Arrive Franklin at 10 15 A m and 5 00 P M Leave branklin Marcon 7 30 A M and 5.30 P M Arrive Meadville at 9.55 A w and 7.45 P x Mahoning Division. 29th inst. Leave Cleveland at 6.45 A m and 4.10 P m Arrive Young-town at 9.55 a m and 7.57 P m 6.45 a m and 1 45 P m Leave Young town at 10 20 A M and 5 20 P M. 19th inst , at I o'clock, P M Arrive Cleveland at ... H. F. SWERTSER, General Superintendant, Meadville, Pa. T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Cleveland,

8.00 A m and 2 45 P M

27th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M. o'clock, P M. CHANGE OF TIME at I o'clock P M.

SUMMER A RESEARCH BOX BOX TO Great Central Rail Way Line. (Indianapolis and Columbus.) ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 30th, TRAINS will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

the 21th inst , at 1 o'clock P M o'clock P. M. Day Express (via Figua) at...... 5:00 A. M 27th inst., at I o'clock P. M. Columbus Accommodation (via Piqua) at 12 55 P. M. at I o'clock P. M. Night Express (via Dayton) at 9:20 A.M. 8:35 P. M las Express (via Pigus) at

Columbus Accommodation (via Piqua) at 1:50 P. M. Express trains of this line make the following connec-At Columbus with Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati

R. R. for Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, New York and With Central Ohio R. R. for Newark, Zanesville. Wheeling, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia and New York. With Pittsburg, Columbus and Cincinnati R. R. for

Steubenville, Pittaburg, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Philadel-phia, New York and Boston. At Pique, crossing of Dayton and Michigan R. R., for At Urbana, crossing of Atlantic and Great Western and Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati Ralicoads. The Day Express and Columbus Accommedation trains connect direct at Richmond for Dayton, Xenia, Hamilton and Cincinnati, arriving in Cincinnati at 11.20 A. M. and

No Change of cars to Columbus upon any train of this Through Sle- ping Cars on Night trains Through tickets for sale at the Union Depot. J. M. LUNT, General Superintendent. F. CRAFBLAD, Gameral Debot Agent.

DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

VOLUME XII.

DAILY SENTINEL

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET

For Governor,

Joseph E. McDonald, of Marion,

For Lieutenant Governor,

Mablen D. Manson, of Montgomery.

For Secretary of State,

JAMES S. ATHON, of Marion.

For Auditor of State,

JOSEPH RISTINE, of Fountain.

For Treasurer of State,

MATTHEW L. BRETT, of Daviess.

For Attorney General,

OSCAR B. HORD, of Decatur.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,

SAMUEL L. BUGG, of Allen.

For Judges of the Supreme Court,

SAMUEL E. PERKINS, of Marion,

ANDREW DAVISON, of Decetur,

For Clerk of the Supreme Court,

ETHELBERT C. HIBBEN, of Rush

For Supreme Court Reporter.

NAPOLEON B. TAYLOR, of Marion.

For Electors at Large.

JOHN PETTIT, of Tipperance,

SIMEON K. WOLFE, of Harrison.

Contingents,

GRAHAM N. FITCH, of Case,

WM. M. FRANKLIN, of Owen

For District Electors,

First District-SILAS M HOLEOMR, of Gibson.

Second District-ELIJAH NEWLAND, of Floyd.

Contingent-JAS. A. GHORMLEY, of Washington.

Third District-AMBROSE B. CARLTON, of Lawrence.

Fourth District-BARTON W. WII SON, of Decatur.

Contingent-PETER MAIER, of Vanderburg.

Contingent-E. G. LELAND, of Jefferson.

Contingent-THOS. MEANS, of Wayne.

Contingent-EDWIN P. FERRIS, of Ripley.

Fifth District-JAMES BROWN, of Randolph.

S'xth District-FRANK LANDERS, of Morgan.

Contingent - BENJAMIN F. DAVIS, of Shelby.

Contingent-GEO. W. THOMPSON, of Parke.

Contingent-LEANDER McCLURG, of Clinton.

Contingent-ELLIS HUGHES, of White.

Contingent -S. W. SPROTT, of DeKalb.

Contingent-N. R. OVERVAN, of Tipton.

First District-WILLIAM E. NIBLACK,

Third District-HENRY W. HARRINGTON

Seventh District-DANIEL W. VOORHEES,

Second District-MICHAEL C. KERR.

Fourth District-GEORGE BERRY.

Eighth District-JAMES F. HARNEY.

Tenth District - JOSEPH K. EDGERTON

Fleventh District-JAMES F. McDOWFLL

National Democratic Platform

of 1864.

THE UNION-THE CONSTITUTION-PEACE-PUB-

LIC LIBERTY-PRIVATE RIGHTS-FREE ELEC

BY JURY-THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM-JUSTICE TO

Resolved. That in the future, as in the past, we will

Resolved. That this Convention does explicitly decl re,

war power higher than the Constitution the Constitut of

itself has seen disregarded in every port, and public I b-

humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that

Resolved. That the direct interference of the military

authorities of the United States in the recent elections

of such acts in the approaching election, will be h ld as revolutionary, and resisted with all the means and power

consider that the admin a rative usurpation of extraordi-

nary and dengerous powers not granted by the Con titu-

onment, trial and sentence of American citizens in States.

where c vil law exists in full force. The suppression of

tration to it- duty in respect to our sellow c tizens who

the score alike of public policy and common hi manity.

Resolved. That the sympathy of the Democratic party is hear ilv and earnestly extended to the solviery of our

the field and on the sea, under the flag of their country,

and in the event of its attaining power, they will receive

Appointments.

mide the following appointments for public

Hon. Thomas B. WARD will speak as follows

At Lexington, Scott county, on Saturday, the

At Patoka, Gibson county, on Thursday, the

At Monticelto, Whire county, on Tuesday, the

Hon DAVID SHEEKS will speak as follows:

At Lebanon, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1

At Williamsport, on Tuesday, the 20th inst.,

At Covington, on Wednesday, the 21st inst ,

At Crawfordsville, on Thursday, the 22d inst.,

At Lafavette, on Friday, the 23d inst., at

At Davion, Tippecance county, on Saturday,

At Delphi, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 1

At Logansport, on Thursday, the 29th inst.,

At Rochester, on Saturday, October 1st, at

Col. Cyrus L. Dunham

Boone county, Monday, October 3, at 1 o'clock P. M

Williamsport, Tuesday, October 4, at 1 o'clock P. J

wahash, Thursday, October 6, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Carroll county, Wednesday, Outober 5, at 1 o'clock

Marion, Grant county, Priday, October 7, at 1 o'clock

Kokomo, Howard county, Saturday, October 8, at 1

Hon. John Petrit will speak as follows:

speaking:

at I o'clock P. M.

at I o'clock P M.

o'clock P M.

o'clock P. M.

e'clock P. M.

State is invited.

Will speak as follows:

of the Federal Union of the States.

adhere with unswerving fidelity to the Union under the

Const tution as the only solid founds ion of our strength,

Ninth District-DAVID TURPIE.

OUR SOLDIERS.

Ninth District-J. G. OSBORNE, of Marshall.

Tenth District -ROBERT LOWRY, of Elkhart.

Eleventh District-J. W. SANSRFRRY, of Madison.

Seventh District - ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, of Putnan

Eighth District-JONATHAN C. APPLEGATE, of Car

JAMES M. HANNA, of Sullivan,

JAMES L. WORDEN, of Allen.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1864.

The proprietors of the Daily Times this morn

Hon. S. Claypool, Will speak as follows:

Madison, Jefferson county, Tuesday night, September Brooksburg, Jefferson county, Wednesday, September Vevay, Switzerland county, Thursday, September 22, a Anterprise, Switzerland county, Friday, September 23. Rising Sun, Ohio county, Saturday, September 24, at 1 Aurora, Dearborn county, Monday, September 26, at

Moore's Hill, Dearborn county, Tuesday, September 27, Ver ailles, Ripley county, Wednesday, September 28, Napoleon, Ripley county, Thursday, September 29, at 1 Greensburg, Decatur county, Friday, September 30, at Rushville, Rush county, Saturday, O tober 1, at 1 P. M. C nueraville, Faye.te county, Monday, October 3, at

Centerville, Wayne county, Tuesday, October 4, at Newcastle, Henry county, Wednesday, October 5, at Muncie, Delaware county, Thursday, October 6, at 1 Winchester, Randolph county, Friday, October 7, at

Portland, Jay county, Saturday, October 8, at 1 P. M

Hon. Jason B. Brown

Will speak as follows: Ruena Vista, Thursday, September 22d, at 1 P. M. Greenfield, Friday, September 23d, at 1 P. M. Augusta, Saturday, September 24th, at 1 P. M. Lag o. Mon sy. Septem er 26th, at 1 P. M.
Fort Wayne, Tue-day. September 27 h, at 7 P. M.
D-catur, Wedne-day. September 28th, at 1 P. M.
Blufft in, Thur-day, September 29th at 1 P. M. Hartford City, Friday, September 10th, at 1 P. M. Muncie Saturday, October 1st. at 1 P. M. Bloomington, Morday, October 3d, at 1 P. M. Bedford, Tuesday, October 4 h, at 1 P. M. Temp'co, Wedne-day, October 5th. at 1 P. M. Vernon, Thursday, October 6th, at 1 P. M. Madison, Friday, Oc ober 7th, at 7 P. M. Vevay, Saturday, October 8th, at 1 P. M.

Hon. John M. Harlan, of Kentucky, Will speak as follows:

Mitchell, L. wrence county, Monday, September 26 at Logostee, Martin county, Tuesday, September 27, at 1 Petersburg. Pike county, Wednesday, September 28, at Patoka, Gibson, county, Thursday, September 29, at Mount Vernon, Posey county, Friday, September 30, at o'clock P. M. Evansy lle. Saturday, October 1.

Telegraphic Dispatches REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE DAILY STATE SENTINEL.

SATURDAY NIGHT REPORT. Interesting from Rebel Papers. MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE SOUTH. Petersburg Again Bombarded. The Rebels Capture a Large scripted. Number of Cattle,

The Georgia Troops Withdrawn Rebe of the 14th contains an order by Governor from Hood's Army.

&c., &c., &c., &c &c.

From New York.

security and happiness as a people, and as a framework of government equally conductve to the welfare and prosperity of all the States, both No thern and Southern. NEW YORK, Sept. 17 - The Tribune's correspondent with Grant siys : By reference to the Richmond Whig, which I as the sense of the American people, that after four years By reference to the Richmond Whig, which I of failure to restore the U ion by the experiment of war, mailed to you last night, you will see that at during which, under the pretense of military nocessity or | their own calculation, there remains in the whole South but 132 000 men, between the ages of 16 erty and private right alike trodden down, and the n ate- and 50. These they style exempts by enactment rial prosperity of the country essentially impaired, justice, of their Congress; all residents between these ages are in the military service; from these ex with a view to an ultimate convention of the States, or empts only can they recruit their armies. But other peaceable means, to the end that at the earliest these 132,000 are all men who have been detailed practicable moment peace may be restored on the basis for duty considered up to this time, as virtually of important service in the army, and not all of them, nor any large portion of them, can be held in Kentucy, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware was spared from their present avocations, as overa shameful violation of the Constitution, and a repetition seers of plantations, as work men in Confederate arsenals, and as manufacturers of articles which must be obtained; bence, there is no basis of ad-Resolved, That the aim and eliject of the Democratic dition to their armies. party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the States unimpaired, and they hereby declare that they

Our position at Deep Bottom is now garrisoned by negro soldiers, under Gen. Paine Operations at Dutch Gap are being prosecuted tion, the subversion of the civil by military law in States by a force of negro soldiers, and a fair propornot in insurrection, the arbitrary mit tary arrest, impris- tion of the trenches are now held by the dusky

The Tribune's Washington special says; Two Wisconsin soldiers, wounded in the battles of the Wilderness, arrived here to day from

.. 10.21 a m and 9.23 r m Government deriving its just powers from the consent of Union farmers living near the battle-field, who Resolved. That the shameful disregard of the Adminis-They state that a number of our wounded now are, and long have been, prisoners of war in a sui- made their way to farmhouses in the vicinity of fering condition, deserves the severest reprobation on the battle-field, but most of them died from sheer want of medical attendance. Hundreds of dead lie unburied on the battle-

field of the 5.h of July. The World's Washington special says: Some sixteen deserters from Lee's army arriv diers and sailors of the republic have so nobly earned ed here to-day. They treely confirm previous reports that the enemy are being largely reinforced by conscripts.

The Herald's City Point correspondent of the The Democratic State Central Committee have Yesterday morning General Birney opened all is butteries on the rebel works and on the city

It literally rained shot and shell on them for ver two hours It was in retaliation for the firing on our pickets y the rebels at all hours.

At Lebanon, Boone county, on Monday, the Weldon Railroad were speculations based on the remote probabilities whether Lee removed his WANTED-Nurse Girl, at No. 8 Maryland street. headquarters to Ream's station, as reported by deserters, to oversee an engagement or not. He does not seem disposed to bring on one as yet.

Another correspondent savs: Brigadier General J B Howell, of Terry's W. CALLENDER. division of the 10th corps was accidentally killed on the night of the 14th by his horse rearing and talling over on him. The Herald's correspondent, near Peter-burg, KLAL

The cannonading by the rebel- on the 14 h, was an attempt to knock down our signal towers. The firing on both sides was terrible, though no CENERAL BUSINESS ACENTS damage was done to the towers.

A rebel deserter informed our officers of the intention, which enabled us to prepare for them. He also located a new masked battery, which, as At Frankfort, Clinton county, on Tuesday, the soon as it was opened found our guns trained upon it with surprising accuracy. The Herald's 21 cavalry division correspond At Peru, on Friday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock

We have been enjoying an exceedingly beneficial rest, the regiments in the meantime rapidly filling up. Gen Davis' health is such as to permit him to rejoin his command

The Commercial's Washington special says: Our cavalry, in pursuit of the rebels who captured our cattle near Harrison's Landing, got many of the animals and some of the maranders. Gen Ward, of New York, dismissed recently. was informed to day that his application for a General Intelligence and Employcourt of inquiry could not be granted. Secretary Stanton to-day informed various delegations from the principal cities who asked for a suspension of the draft that no postpone- No. s Maryland st., Indianapolis, Ind.

Meeting at Liberty, Johnson County. ment can be allowed. The District Supreme Court, which was ad-Hon. D. W. VOORHEES will speak at Liberty. n Johnson county, on Saturday, the 24th of journed when the rebels besieged Washington, September. This village is seven miles west of has resumed its session. Franklin, and arrangements have been made to The Post's special save: Gen Wallace has suspended the publication of accommodate all who may attend. The whole

the Cambridge (Md.) Democrat.

ing, on paying off their compositors, informed all those who belonged to the Typographical Union that their services were no longer needed. No compositor belonging to the Union is to be speech of Jonathan W. Gordon, a employed on the Times hereafter. We have news from Hilton Head to the 13th No active military operations of importance

are reported The six hundred rebel officers recently consigned to Gen Foster have been placed in prisoners' camp constructed on Morris Island. under fire of the rebel batteres, and the commander at Charleston has been putified of the

As regards the rations of these prisoners, they are to fare precisely as do the Union officers placed under fire of our batteries at Charleston Gen. Saxton has organized a savings bank for contrabands, and has issued an order prehibiting the purchase of cotton from negroes in advance of the harvest.

Mr. Wakeman will enter upon his duties as Surveyor of the Post on the 1st of October James Kelly has been appointed Postmaster He has held a variety of public trusts, and is said to be a man without a stain or even a sus picion upon his integrity.

The authorities continue to forward large bodies of troops from this point for the Army the Potomac. Yesterday the steamer United States took 800 troops, and the Karnon 700. To-day the Varues took 400, and to morrow the Sedgwick will take

From Gen. Grant's Army. HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC. September 15. For the past few days both sides have been en-

and artillery firing, particularly in the center, and treasonable purposes. If that is the case, it caused by the enemy firing on our pickets. The enemy has been busy several constructing a second line of works a short distance behind Salem, Wa-hington county, Saturday, September 24, at the first, and are making it as strong as the thing, however, is clear. If the Government the Administration, and avowedly so of the Con-

heard last night than for a long time past. From Washington. WASHINGTON, September 17 - The subscrip

tions to the 7-30 loan reported to the Treasury esterday amounted to \$1,201,000 Passengers by the mail boat to-day report that a Friday a large body of rebel cavalry made a raid on our re-erve herd of cattle, opposite Har ison's Landing, and succeeded in carrying off the entire lot-about 2,500. The guard, about two hundred men of the 13th Pennsylvania cav

before night the entire lot would be recaptured. From Philadelphia. PHILADELPHIA, September 17 - A special from Baltimore to the Bulletin savs: General Grant has left for Harper's Ferry, and hat his purpose will be defined in a few days.

dry, started in pursuit, and it was believed that

A Washington dispatch has the following: Over 3,000 rebel deserters have arrived from the army of the Potomac. One man left his wate and six children in Rich mond, and says his grandfather has been con

From Chattanooga. CHATTANOIGA, September 17 - The Griffit

Brown, of Georgia, withdrawing the fifteen thousan I militia from Hood's army for thirty days. The thirty-five thousand Federal prisoners at Andersonville, Georgia, have been removed to TIONS-A FREE PRESS-FREE SPEECH-TRIAL No Postponement of the Draft. Savannah and Augusta.

From Patterson. 3 47 and 3 401/4.

WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &C.

TOB DOMESTIC K

WANTED.

WANTED-Twenty Carpenters. Wage- \$3 00 day. Inquire at No. 8 Maryland street. Wanted-Ten Seamstre-ses to work on Men's Wear, at No 8 Maryla d street. TANTED-Iwo Bar Tenders who can speak the German language, at No. 8 Maryland street.

WANTED-A Girl to do general house work private family, at No 8 Maryland street.

I TANTED-A Girl to do Plain Sewing in a private family and who has had experence in us sewing machine, at No. 8 Maryland street.

All accounts of an impending battle on the Wagon and Driver at No. 8 Maryland street.

ACENCY.

W. MATT. BROWN. W. MATT, BROWN & CO.,

-AND-

41 CHERRY STREET, NASHVILLE, TENN.,

AVE Iways on ban I a great variety of City, Suburban and Country Property for sale. Strict at ention paid to every description of business requiring the services of an agent. By permission we refer to Laz. Noble, Adjutant Gener-McClure, Q. M. U. S. A Real Estate Dealers-Messrs, McKerman & Pierce Spann & Smith, Meizger & Striblen, Todd & Myers Isaac E. Joanson and McKern an & dill.

INTELLICENCE OFFICE.

sept13-d3m

PALMER & FORD,

ment Office.

VLERKS, Weehanics and Laborers furnished with em-, ployment where the best wages will be paid. Women as Chambermaids, Seamstresses and Servants will find places without trouble or delay by applying at Dwellings, Stores, Rooms, Offices and Sleeping Rooms,

furnished and unfurnished to rest.

Post Ulles Bes 1914.

pose Mr. Lincoln's resolection at the polls. I save an absolute master and his slaves.

Some Reasons why Mr. Lincoln Should not be elected President.

Masonic Hall, on Thursday, September 15, 1864.

[Concluded]

THE RIGHT OF THE PEOPLE TO BEAR ARMS Much has been said in relation to the right of the people to keep and bear arms The party in power declaim with great earnestness upon this uestion, and denounce with more than usua oitterness the conduct of their opponents, because some men have shipped arms into the State. as is alleged under talse labels. Now, I am willing to grant that this fact alone-the false labels-is sufficient to raise a presumption against the legality of the intentions of those misguided men. But does not the fact admit of another and a different explanation, entirely consistent with their innocence? In the presence of a power busy and meddlesome about other men's busi ness, and reckless, too, in two many instances o other men's rights, it is tut natural for the weak and defenseless to seek to avoid a collision with a force against which they know it is useless and mad to contend. Instances are not wanting in udicial history, where in order to avoid the conequences of a criminal prosecution, innocent men have been led to invent false facts and cir umstances. These inventions have sometimes been detected and exposed; and the authors have suffered the extreme penalty of the law, before still further developments established their innocence. We should be careful, therefore, how we pier guilt from equivocal facts.

It has been said, I know, that in the case of gaged in a continued struggle of sharp-shooting lake labels, the fact of an association for illegal changes the complexion of the whole aftsir. Whether it be so or not, I am entirely ignorant; and must wait for further developments. One of our citizens, who are the devoted friends of have evidence of a treasonable association, and stitution. What is this martial law, they so much departments of the Government have exacted an arming in pursuance thereof, the civil courts | desire? Have you asked yourselves that ques-SEPTEMBER 16, A. M .- All quiet. Less firing are open, and all the means requisite at hand, to tion ? It so, have you taken time to answer it ? department with a dash of the pen abolishes it. bring the guilty parties to a speedy trial, and con- It not, would it not be better to do so, before Had he toreseen this destruction would be have dign punishment for their offences. Why should you again ask the Administration for so great a paid the tax? I know it will be urged, that the they be denied a fair open trial, by a jury of the blessing? I will tell you what is is It is the suspension of that business was a military neces country? The judges of the court are high- substitution of Abraham Lincoln's military or sity. So, too, it may be said that the destruction minded, honorable, loyal men. They were ap- der, for the Constitution and laws which through of any shop, or saloon, is p oper and necessary. pointed by Mr. Lincoln, and hold opinions on your representatives, or by your own votes, you But is it quite certain that this annihilation of a the great political issues of the day, in harmony with his own. The Marshal and his deputies are you under martial law at once suspends; and, as stand higher than this act of military power? devoted to the President. They hold by virtue of his appointment; and the tenure may at any vision of the State and Federal Constitutions. moment cease, as it depends entirely upon his every department and power of both Govern thus: will. The District Attorney bears the same re. | ments as far as the stricken district is concerned lation to the Administration; and seems willing It is the destroying angel of all popular rights enough to fill the vacant cells in the jails and | The President becomes absolute lord and mas penitentiaries of the State. What then prevents ster of us all, by virtue of the declaration of the question is : Whether the law permits it to public trial, and the just punishment of the of martial law. Are you prepared thus to surrenfenders? They surely have not offended so far der at discretion to an absolute ruler? If so, you against a public enemy, which the commanding is to have lost their right to be arrested, tried, have no right to a voice among free men; for officer may deem it advisable to undert he And and, if found guilty, hung according to the Con- you are already a slave. stitution and laws of their country. The vilest the scaffold, and from the scaffold in conformity | cite a tew authorities :

considered. He inturmed his hearers of what 2, chap 4. most probably they very well knew before, that two mile hests, was won by Kentucky. Time Now, I contess it is difficult to perceive why or his Law Dictionary, Title, Martial Law how a clear right vested in each of a number of Again : men can, if peaceably exercised, become wrong gether The truth is, it it be lawful for one in the same right, may undoubtedly unite in its justice."-Ibid, 40. exercise If considerations of an economical nature should make association for such a pur-

> united will make one wrong? Such is the end of again. The right of the citizen to bear arms has an Saxons the freeholders of England were com ect of frequent legislation, but was always pre ceeding reign it enabled the Parliament success. of the land." Sat. 3. Car. 1., c. 1. tully to resist the violent stretches of prerogative by which Charles the First undertook to subvert the Federal Constitution provides that "the be infringed." Of course they must procure before all bounds." Const. His., p. 223. they can bear them. An act of Congress denying can they have, to say that one cit z n shall not 16 . 142 -ell arms to another, unless it be where violence THE POWER TO DECLARE MARTIAL LAW CONSIDERED has already subverted the Government and force succeeded to law? In the absence of a declaraion of martial law, founded on circumstances

force, and not law. Flanders, in his treatise on the Constitution. employs the following language upon this sub-

"With arms in their hands, the people will not BROKERS, likely permit the overthrow of their institutions President; and where he has no legal existence, position, however, has always been held a sate. by the unscrupulous ambition of a civil magis- he can do no legal act. trate or military chieftain. The very fact of their being armed will serve as a check to any arbitra ry or torcible invasion of their constitutions rights" Flanders on the Const., 6 430.

Another writer, whose opinions seem now be overlooked and forgotten by himself, employthe following language on this subject: "It is scarcely necessary to say that the right

of the people thus to bear arms is the foundation of their liberties; for, without it, they would be without any power of resistance against the ex

schools and colleges.

their own preferences must be their law.

IS THERE A NECESSITY TO ARM.

can hardly believe it to be necessary, in order to secure the right of suffrage. I trust no such necessity exists, or may ever exist in our country

I know there are bad men, and not a few, ever here, who would do almost any lawless act to deelection; or, indeed, of any election at all. say I know it; and I say so, because I have heard them make declarations to that effect-declara tions full of violence, brutality and blood. trust, however, that a better feeling will prevail; that law abiding men of all parties, peace-loving men everywhere throughout the State, will take hold of this matter and see to it that a fair and equal election be held-that there be no fraud no violence, no blood-hed. Then all parties wil

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brotheriy love be restored. It is only when onparty teels wronged in a contest of opinion, like this, that ill feeling and bitterness can arise When elections cease to import any verity, ther it is that the seeds of revolution are sown. I desire, therefore, to be perfectly understood. I hold that the worst of all revolutionists are those who proceed by unfairness and fraud. The mai who commits an election fraud, better deserveto perish infamously, than the cold-blooded asasein. He poisons the life of the nation at its fountainhead. Or this crime is every one guiltu who casts, or induces another to cast, an illegal voter from going to the polls. I trust that no such practices will be tolerated among us. Should

vote; or who deters, by force, or threats, a legal Men forget the public wrong in the sharp agonies any one use force in such a cause, upon his head will rest the fearful responsibility of all that may follow Let us, however, cherish better hopes, and kindlier feelings. Let the arms we use be those of persuasion and kindness. Let us all strive on the day, when the nation is endeavoring t give utterance to its will, to act the blessed part Dodd & Company, there exists in addition to the God."

MARTIAL LAW.

I come in the next place, to the consideration of martial law which has been invoked by some have enacted, or adopted The order placing man's business is no. in conflict with rights that long as it remains in torce, annihilates every pro- The United States Supreme Court have already

That I do not over-state the effect of a declar- mit it. The case mentioned by L rd Man-beld, offender in all the land has a right to be sent to ation of martial law in any State, permit me to in delivering his opinion, in Mostyn v. Fabrigas,

to the law; and he who sends him to or from it "Martial law is the law of war, that depends we are speaking. Capt Gam sier, of the Bestish to the grave by any other route, is at once a on the just, but arbitrary power of the king, or navy, by order of Admiral Boscawen, pulled his lieutenant; for though the king doth not lown the houses of some surlers on the coast of But I beg pardon for this digression I was make any law but by common consent to Par- Nova Scotia, who were supplying the sailors with discussing the right of the citizens to bear arms | liment, set in time of war, by reason of the ne- spirituous liquors, the health of the sailors being This right was conceded by the distinguished cessity of it, to guard against dangers that often unjured by frequenting them. The motive was gentlemen whose opinion in relation to the effect arise, he useth absolute nower, so that his word evidently a laudable one; and the act done for of ballots against Mr. Lincoln I have already is law."-Smith on the English Republic. Book the public service. Yet it was an invasion of

the right was unquestionable. But he said the "The martial law, according to Chief Justice der was held liable to an action; and the sutlers right was an individual right. In that view of Hale, is, in reality, not a law; but something init he has armed himself, and in the same way dulged, rather than allowed as a law; and it re- the property destroyed. This case shows how any other citizen had an undoubted right to do lates only to members of the army, being never carefully the rights of protects are guarded by the same thing Of course it is lawful for men intended to be executed upon others, who ought | England; and they are certainly not less valued, PATTERSON. N. J., September 17.—The great denied the right of several or many citizens to they are subject, though it be in time of war."—

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Hale's His of the Law 39. as cited by Jacob, in Harmony, 13 How, 115.

Such is the nature of martial law-mere per sonal despotism-absolute irresponsible power pose desirable, the law would, beyond all ques. It is never allowed in England when the courttion, recognize and sanction it If this principle, are open; and never extended to citizens "who as stated by General Hughes, is sound, then the ought to be governed by the laws." Now, I question would naturally arise: How many rights think you will not ask for such a blessing ident expressly places it u on a basis that must

law; and learn, if we may, what resistance our mander-in-Chief of the army and nany in time of incient pedigree. Like many other rights, it sturdy English ancestors-mine were Irish -made war. I suppose I have a right to take any measwas born of duty. In the days of the Anglo. to this species of despotism. I shall not go back ure which may best subdue the enengy beyond the reign of Charles the First, although | In pursuance of this construct and his pow pelted by law to provide themselves with suitable | there are to be found all along the path of Eng. | ers, he issued a proclamation on the 24 h of Setarms and armor, as well for defense against for. lish history, noble precedents that might teach | tember, 1862, whereby ordered; eign as domestic enemies In the reign of Henry us how to maintain our liberty. It is, however, First. That during the existing insurrec in. the Second this duty was defined by statute enough for my purpose to find that in the third and as a necessary measure for suppressing the From that time forward it was made the sub year of Charles the First, Parliament extorted the same, all rebels and insurgents, their aiders from that unwilling king the Petition of Rights; and abertors, within the United States, and ail erved as a delensive regulation of the kingdom and, in it, the solemn grant of this prayer: "The persons discouraging volunteer entistments, reuntil the first year of the reign of James the the aforesaid commissions for proceeding by mar- sisting militia drafts, or guilty of any disloyal First, when "these ancient provisions were abro. Itial law may be revoked and annulled; and that practice, affording aid and comfort to rebela gated." The reason of their repeal was derived hereafter no commissions of the like nature may against the authority of the United States, shall from the union between England and Scotland issue forth to any person or persons whatever, be subject to martial law, and liable to trial and under the same King. Border defeuse was no to be executed as aforesaid, lest by color of them, punishment by courts-martial or military com longer necessity. The duty, however, had al. any of your Majesty's subjects be destroyed or mission.

even a cursory review of our history will satisfy ers by martial law; a procedure necessary within or military commission my one that it has been, at all times since, an certain limit- to the discipline of an army, but Now, I ask: Is this not legislation, and legisobject of the utmost popular solicitude. Hence, unwarranted by the Constitution of this country, lation, too, affecting the most secred rights of which was little used to any regular forces, and the people? Here is the source of military ar-

this right of the people would be null and void; embraced in it, the same author observes that sonal liberty of the citizen? If any such still exfor the right is placed by the Constitution above "kings love to dispay the divinity with which list, it does so merely by permission of the chief he power of Congress; above the power of the their flatterers invest them, in nothing so much magistrate. He holds them at his mercy. I re-President, and, indeed, above the power of the as the instantaneous execution of their will; and gard this order as a study for all men who would whole Federal Government. What authority to stand revealed, as it were, in the storm and understand upon what continuences their lives thern exists in those who derive their whole thunderbolt, when their power breaks through liberties and property may depend. What shall power from the executive, to deprive the people the operation of secondary causes, and awes a be field "discouraging enlistments?" What of their own arms? What right have they, or prostate nation without the intervention of law." are "disloyal practices?" And to what punish-

ON PRINCIPLE.

which render it absolutely necessary, there can certainly by none whose opinion is entitled to the exist no such rightful power. It is force, naked least consideration, that all the power the Presi dent has, or can possibly have, to declare martial law, or to do any other act, he derives from some grant-either express or implied - contained in the Constitution. He is the creature of the Constitution. Beyond it he does not, and cannot exist as

> 2 It is clear, from a careful examination o the Constitution, that the power to declare mar tial law is not conferred upon him by express writ of habras corpus, and enables the President grant. The most rigid scrutiny can detect noth ing of the kind in the instrument. It the power is conferred at all, it follows, therefore, that it must be conferred by implication.

3 But this analysis of the source of the power imprisonment apon suspicion; banishmen's withexhibits the monstrous nature of the power itself. | our loyal authority; releases without trial or ex-The Constitution consisting of specific grants of planation. isting government." Mansfield's Political Gram. powers, for specific purposes, is upon this hypoth Congress, I believe, passed an act subseque: \$ I one these authors because they wrote for the Dartment which, from its nature, as well as by dent to suspend the writ of habras corpus upon instruction of boys and young men; and their the express words of the Constitution creating it. which he has again acted. This act of Congress works have been long used as text-books in our pussesses little or no original power at all; but is may be regarded as an expression of the op nion by Whe her a necessity to provide themselves with ment-the executor of its will, as expounded by And planty he did not, for the writ of habens arms exist, must at all times remain a question the judiciary. Thus, an implied power is made corpus is a part of the Constitution itself. That for the people. They have reserved it to them. to devour all the express powers of the Constitu instrument does not confer by express grant, any

partial assertions of military power over civizens and their business in those States where the courts are open and the laws duly administered erein. I grant the right of the President to

PRUIAL APPLICATIONS

These principles apply with equal force to all

erroll the arms-bearing population according to But I deny that for cri nes and offences not miltary any other than drafted men and solders nes be legally arrested, tried or ognished in the military courts The right to try a . Idie , even, in places where the civil authority was not abolished or suspended by force, for any offences cognizable by the civil courts, was to toomlered on a litary tributals prior to the last Congress Un. til then it was, by express ret u ation, made the duty of army officers to deliver up, when cauge t. ill soldiers to the civil auth rities, on demand with crimes against the civil law; and the duty was uniformly and fai bfally per ormed But, by prive their political opponents of a fair and equal an act passed during that Congress, concurrent prisdiction of that class of offenderswas conferel upon he military court. It extended bowever, to no . thers Of course all others are exempt from its operation by an implication as lear as express words could possibly exempt them, for it is a maxim of interpretation that the

expression of one excludes the rest When we descend into particulars, and attempt to apply martial law to individual cases of citizens in the States where the courts are open, and be satisfied with the result; and good feeling and civil order reigns, we shall find the practice subject to all the objections already urged against the general principle upon which it stanus Its victims feel and know the outrage of unlimited power; and their seuse of arong is deepened and envenomed by the fact, that all around them are others no better before the law than themselves, who are secure from the oppression that cru-he hemselves. This sense of injury makes even the volves of freed om t fthem.

L'he lutes of ancel- touc ed -o near Hell's confines that the damned ca. hear.

Hence, one mistortune-I mem to the public -arises from these individual cases of suffering of individual destruction; and there is for the time beinggen entire oblivion as to what may fall from the same source of oppression upon the ommunity at large. In a word, it begets a lack of public spirit-s want of interest in the general mellare-s want of united action.

AN INSTANCE.

Congress taxes a gunsmith. He pays ten dolars for a license; and five per cent. advalurem on all the proceeds of his labor. His shop is full of work, made to order, and ready for delivery; and of guns repaired for old customers and friends for whom he has labored for thirty years. All at once, an order closes his shop, and for the ime being his business is at an end. There her considered similar questions; and they decide

"Our duty is to determine under what circumstances private property may be taken from the owner by a military officer in time of war. And we think it very clear that the law does not per-(1 Cowp 180.) illustrates the principle of which the rights of public property, and without authority of law ; and the officer who executed the or-

I beg leave also to refer to the case of Capt. Wilcox, appealed to the Supreme Court of Indi-"The exercise of martial law, whereby any sna, from the Marion circuit court, I believe, as by being pursued and exercised by them all to- person might lose life, or member or liberty, may fully supporting the same principles. The opinion not be permitted in time of peace, when the of his Honor Judge Perkins, has passed, with apdividual to arm himself, a thousand, possessing King's courts are open for all persons to receive proval into the American Encyclog ce ita; and may be now regarded, as constituting a part of

the permanent science of American law

EXTENT OF POWER CLAIMED. But this power extends to the life and liberty, as well as to the property of all citizens, and the Pressatisfy all thinking men, that, in his opinion, lit Let us next glance at the history of Martial is entirely without limit; for he says: "As Com

ready given birth to the right, and in the suc- put to death contrary to the laws and franchises "Second. That the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in respect to all persons arrested or who These commissions here prayed against and hereafter during the rebellion shall be imprisoned prohibited did not even embrace the trial of in any fort, camp, arsenal, military prison, or the liberties of the people Our colonial ances. other than soldiers Hallam, speaking of them, other place of confinement by any military and tors brought it over to America with them, and says: "The commissions to try military offend- thority, or by the sentence of any court-martial

right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not stretched by the king's administration beyond rests and imprisonment; the end of free speech and free press. Does not the order suspend ev-In discussing a kindred topic, and one, indeed, ery law in the land designed to secure the perment shall the guilty party be subject? The order does not tell us. We have no law defining such crimes, and, therefore, no penulties denounced against their perjet the. The pun-1. It will scarcely be denied by any one, and ishment, of course, must depend upon the will of the court; and what shall be regarded as a "disloy I ractice" will vary with the political opinions of those who prefer the charge and conduct the trial. According to Mr. Forney, to oppose the administration, in the old party sense of the term, is a "disloyal practice," because the administration is the Government A loval opguard, not only to con-titutional liberty, but to the Constitution it-elf, in all free representative governments of which I have any knowledge. The second clause of this order suspends the to enforce the first without let or hird ance from any, otherwise o m etent, judicial trounal. The completes the programme This is mornial law. Here is the origin of arrests without warrant;

esis, made to confer absolute power upon that de- to the date of this order, authorizing the Pres the mere instrument of the legislative depart | that books, that he did not po-sess the power before selver. The same is true of the kind of arms tion. The Executive to swallow the Govern such power upon the President; and a lair conthey shall keep and bear. There is no power in ment and annihilate at once all the lawful pur struction of the Constitution leaves him, as Exthe land but their own free choice, to govern poses it was created to execute; and with them, ecutive, incapable of exercising any implied powthem in that respect. True, when they are call- the chirter of its own creation. It thus tran- or at all. All the powers conferred by implicaed into the service of the country, the Govern scends in voracity, that heathen divinity, that was tion in that whole instrument, are embraced in ment may arm them according to its own views labled to have devoured his own children. It de- the eighteenth clause of section eight, article one: of fitness. But when they return to their homes, vours all its surroundings, and finally eats up it- and they are conferred upon the Congress. Heself; and what is far more wonderful than all, it fore one of them can be fairly exercised by bim, will continues master of the field, in the full pos- he must be clothed with it by law. Well tias session of absolute power over the country which been said, by a distinguished citizen and jurst, I am not going to enter into the question of it has left without a constitution or laws; without this "if the Con-titution had provided that a the necessity of men's being armed who may op | rights or liberties; without anything, in a word, Commander-in-Chief should be appointed by Congress, his powers would have been the same